

**NORTH-CAROLINIAN.**  
FAYETTEVILLE:  
Saturday Morning, September 14, 1839.  
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.  
FOR PRESIDENT.  
**Martin Van Buren.**

Agreeably to a promise made in our paper of last week, we propose to give a little further attention to the obscene production signed "Edmund Deberry," which appeared in the Observer of the last week. We are glad the writer of that publication affords us so fair an opportunity, and so good an excuse for calling public attention particularly to the subject of it; as we think it important that the voters of this District should have the matter distinctly presented for their impartial consideration, now that the excitement of the conflict has had time to subside, and their minds are left in a proper state to discern the true state of the controversy.

As one of those who had a direct and active "agency" both in the publication and distribution of the letter to Edmund Deberry, signed "A Freeman," we not only do not shrink from any and all responsibility thereby devolved upon us, but we stand prepared to uphold that publication as justifiable, and substantially correct as to the charges it contains "in every particular."

Let it be distinctly remembered, that the letter of "A Freeman" was written by a friend of Dr. Montgomery, in defence of that gentleman against the false representations made, and industriously circulated to the prejudice of his election, in regard to the statements in his letters to the editor of this paper and to Walter F. Leak, Esq., as to Mr. Deberry's votes upon the appropriation bills for 1838. In proof that "A Freeman" wrote that letter in defence of Dr. Montgomery, he reiterates the charges contained in Montgomery's letters, proceeds to prove them, and says, "I copy from the journals, and hardihood itself cannot contradict my facts! Take Dr. Montgomery's list for a beginning, and your conviction will be also his defence."

Now, with this defence of the Doctor, no man in this District had any thing to do, except so far as it might convict the Whig candidate in this District of voting for the very extravagance, about which he was making so great an outcry against the Administration. In that point of view however, it was all important, that this letter purporting to be "a copy from the journals," should be exhibited to the voters of the District; especially as it was the only critical examination of the journals which had been published for their information during the canvass.

The information furnished by the letter of "A Freeman," was precisely what every man in the District, who differed from Mr. Deberry in politics wished to be supplied with; and the "unblushing effrontery" of which we spoke last week, was not only exhibited by Mr. Deberry's pertinacious refusal to furnish it before the election, but is persevered in even now, when, one would think, ordinary, decent respect to the opinions of those who differ from him, should call forth from him (in his published address to the District,) if not a frank avowal of the truth, in regard to his public acts, at least, not a deliberate and avowed suppression of it.

How does this unblushing deliberation and avowal appear to be made manifest against Mr. Deberry? Hear his own words in his notable address; speaking of the journals, he says, "I might, if I had expected a call for them, have contrived some more expeditious mode of getting them home." Now, "a call for them" was made on the 2nd of June, at this place, by Mr. Morris in his speech.—Mr. Deberry then made no apology about the absence of the journals at Washington; Mr. Deberry then contented himself with simply denying the statement that the Harbottle Bill was the only appropriation bill, which he had voted against. Mr. Deberry then looked upon such enquiries about his votes, to be quite as insolent as he does now. If he had then made a candid, frank statement of his votes, when no body had insolently troubled him with enquiries in the prints; certainly no one could ever have charged him with a design to keep dark those votes. If he had not then looked upon every man as his "enemy" who presumed to enquire how he voted, and had stated that the journals should be produced as soon as he could get them from Washington, the evidence might have been sighted of his deliberate intent to suppress his votes.

But why did he not get the journals sooner? It surely does not require from the 2nd of June, to the 18th of July, for a package to be procured by mail, from Washington City to this place, and hence to Rockingham in Richmond county.

But, further, as to the suppression of his votes; he says in his address, "It is well known that the Journals of any one session of Congress are not delivered to the members until the succeeding session." Now so far from this being "well known," we have one fact coming within our own knowledge, which is a direct contradiction of it; and that fact is, that we took out of the post office in this town before the election, Judge Strange's Journals of the last session of Congress unbound, and addressed under cover to that gentleman.

This proves that, either Mr. Deberry received a similar package last summer by mail, containing the Journals of the session, so much sought after, or if he did not, that a letter written to Washington on the 2nd of June, would have procured it by mail in less than ten days.

But Mr. Deberry "might have contrived some more expeditious mode of getting them home, if he had expected a call for them."—That is to say, (in March last, when he left Washington,) I am going home, and intend to charge all sorts of corruption and extravagance upon the Administration, when I go before the people; I intend to tell them, (as he did at this place) that the object of the great Whig party is "to put down this corrupt Administration," and yet, "I do not expect" that, these Journals of mine "will be called for," to show my votes in favor of all this extravagance. Oh! No! No body will have the "insolence" to contradict a word I say, or to put "insolent interrogatories" to me about my votes; and, (putting his finger with an impudent conceit beside his nose, and winking his left eye,) and, if they do presume upon such "insolence," if they dare charge me with my votes, I am not such a fool as to carry my Journal home to let them prove it; "my enemies" must read that psalm out of some body else's hymn book, for mine will be in Washington.

The last, and not the least of the proofs against Mr. Deberry, is his open avowal that he will not answer the questions that have been put to him, regarding his votes on the appropriation bills for 1838. That, the Journals being silent on those bills where the yeas and nays were not recorded, he "can only advise them (his enemies)" to go to their friend Dr. Montgomery, for the information they so much desire."

Now this reply to what Mr. Deberry calls, the "insolent interrogatories" put to him by "A Freeman," is contained in a laboured address of three columns and a half in the Observer, written expressly for the purpose of exculpating himself from the charges made against him by that writer. This exculpation was commenced by a short circular before the election, and the further defence which he said he had not then time to make, was promised in the Observer, as forthcoming from his pen after the election. It has been published, and "montes laborantes," the "exiguus mus" stands forth to view. Mr. Deberry, most unaccountably skips the only part of "Freeman's" charges which the public were especially anxious to be informed about, or dismisses that part with the above reference to Dr. Montgomery, and as if his memory had altogether failed him as to these charges contained in the Doctor's letter, and reiterated by "Freeman," most inconclusively felicitates himself with the wholly gratuitous declaration that "Freeman" could find only "eight votes" of his "any way objectionable. Overlooking entirely the fact that, "Freeman" had expressly charged him with eight other votes for appropriation bills, and not only charged, but clearly proved it, so far as negative proof can be made to establish any proposition.

Did Mr. Deberry accidentally omit the charges on these eight votes, when he singularly confines his defence to the other eight of far less importance? We cannot think the omission accidental, however, in our estimation, such accident might elevate the gentleman's address in its character for candor and fair dealing.

There is, besides, another grave charge, made by "A Freeman," (making seventeen instead of eight,) which it would seem reasonable to expect that Mr. Deberry would at least attempt to exonerate himself from, but which he has passed over with the same non-chalant self-approbation, with which he finds it convenient to treat its eight neighbors. Under the 8th item, in Dr. Montgomery's list, "A Freeman" says: "At page 1034, A Bill to prevent Indian Hostilities was passed, and Mr. Deberry was absent. Ayes and noes being taken, he did not vote! This bill with another on the same subject, is for about 8 millions of dollars!! Would you have voted against it Mr. Deberry if you had not been sick?"

"I see your difficulty. If you say no! Then you stand convicted of not opposing any of the chief bills for appropriations, which you have so bitterly denounced, amounting, as the foregoing list does, to more than 34 millions of dollars!"

"If you say you would have voted against, pray turn back to page 309, and see where the ayes and noes were called, and you voted in favor of the bill to suppress Indian Hostilities, it being one of the two bills on this subject, which together appropriated the

## THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

sum above stated! What say you now? Now, to the grave charge, and certainly very reasonable enquiry here made, where is Mr. Deberry's reply in his address? Echo answers where? Mr. Deberry does not answer it. He deems such sifting search after his public acts, where he has taken pains not to "leave his tracks," as the height of "insolence!!" He is "Sir Oracle!" and no one must dare to ask, much less to print and circulate in the District, such saucy questions about his official acts! or if they do, they are coolly referred to Dr. Montgomery!! Verily, this "age" of ours "is shamed," when public servants may thus openly avow, and glory in the deliberate concealment of their acts and opinions from their constituents.

But we have not leisure to protract this notice of the Whig member elect, further at present; we will attend a little more, however, to the *ex-post facto* circular next week.

### CONSISTENCY.

The Whig editors, (Noah amongst them) are now, it would seem, the only true Democrats (!) aye! and State Rights men, in the whole country. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster & Co., are now to be hailed as the heads and leaders, the very impersonations of the old school, unadulterated State Rights Democracy of this land!! And how do the Whigs make this out? They say, their attachment to Mr. Clay's land bill, proves that the whole kettle of fish are State Rights Democrats!—What! Hal! The Great Western! He a State Rights Democrat? Certainly! A genuine, out and out, High Tariff State Rights Democrat. And Daniel (The God Like!) What say you as to his Democracy, thou of the Ark? Why, says Noah, and so say the whole pack after him, the great Mr. Webster, one of our prime leaders, he sir, is a true devoted and consistent Federal, State Rights Democrat! We are all of us, Mr. Ignoramus, good and honest, fast and true, Federal State Rights Democratic Whigs! (Vide Noah, passim.)

Well really, we did not know of all this, Messrs. Whiggies, ye are (certainly) "all honorable men!" and we ask pardon for our ignorance.

Was ever any thing seen, exactly to match the self-complacent, genteel, actual suavity of manner, in which these opposition worthies daily christen themselves anew, with every cognomen known to the political calendar, American or British. Why, my masters, "it out-Herods Herod." The mishaps and misadventures at the birth and christening of Tristram Shandy, are as nothing to the grand accouchement of Dame Federalism, "Fave Lucina!" prayed all the family; Dr. Webb is in attendance, in the same "unannounced unannealed" condition with Dr. Slop, after his adventurous ride upon the coach horse. The bantling enters upon its being in this busy world of ours, and Webb, the God father, as well as accoucheur, has it christened "Whiggery." At least so said common report, and the newspapers (those trumpeters of common report.) But as the brat grows, it becomes the perpetual subject of nick-names, not only amongst strangers, but in the family and house-hold of the good dame herself, until now the great, dowdy, gauchy chap is become a perfect walking mis-nomer; and is politically, a living burlesque upon all sorts and descriptions of names.

The following motto on Queen Victoria's garters, (an article of the newest style, and now all the rage,) shews in bold relief, the virgin Queen's philanthropy—

"England expects every man to do his duty." We rather think, as a general principle, women have more philanthropy than men.

In the East Indies, when people salute each other, they say, "How do you sweat?" instead of "How do you do?" This fashion would do very well here, especially if addressed to a Tennessee Whig after the election day in August last.

The Felician Whig says, the Louisiana Chronicle, passes a high, and for aught we know, a well deserved eulogium on the superintendent of the mint, when the editor avers that "the superintendent is by his own individual exertions, the father of a numerous and accomplished family of children."

### COMMUNICATED.

#### A SERIOUS PROVIDENCE.

Mr. HAYWOOD NICHOLSON, of Richmond County, North Carolina, in the 19th year of his age, was drowned in Little River, Montgomery County, near Butler's Mills, on the 31st of August. He had left home the same day, in company with his elder brother, Mr. John Nicholson, for the purpose of returning to Davidson College to resume their studies. They had taken with them a negro servant; and had travelled a few miles out of a direct course, with the design of stopping a night with Mr. William McCallum, a brother-in-law, who resides within a quarter of a mile of the river, which they approached about evening twilight. Being entirely unacquainted with the place, and from the low appearance of the water, and from discovering carriage tracks near it, the flat also having been removed some 70 or 80 yards below, to avoid a ledge of rocks, then partially above water. On account of the low state of the river, they were induced to believe it was a common ford, and drove into water that was from 5 to 8 feet deep, and were thrown out of the

carriage. Mr. John Nicholson and the negro, with much difficulty, were enabled to swim to shore, on the same side on which they entered. Being imperfect swimmers, they were unable to render any effectual assistance to Mr. H. Nicholson, who could not swim, and whom they saw making his last efforts, and was now sinking to rise no more. The alarm having reached Mr. William McCallum, he arrived at the place where they were, in about fifteen minutes after the sad occurrence, and succeeded in getting him out of the water instantly. Every effort was made for his resuscitation, but all in vain.—Mr. H. Nicholson was the youngest son of Alexander Nicholson, deceased, late of Richmond County. He was possessed of an amiable disposition, and of superior moral worth; he has left numerous and affectionate friends to mourn their loss. More tender hearts were never wounded than those of his relations, and deeper wounds are seldom inflicted, where the dispensations of the Providence of God are of a positive nature. From this sad event, we have forcibly presented to us the Saviour's emphatical words: "Be ye therefore ready; for in such a day and such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." We also learn the sovereignty of God, in the appointment of our days, and of our privileges, who has said unto us, "What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." But how unknown soever the Providence of God may be to us, we should always remember, that in all he does, his ends are graciously directed, and that his means are wisely chosen.

"Jesus we own thy sovereign hand;  
Thy faithful care we own:  
Wisdom and Love are all thy ways,  
When most to us unknown."

### COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Medical Department of this Institution has recently been recognised, the Lectures will hereafter commence on the first Monday in November, annually, and continue until the 1st of March.

During this period, full courses will be delivered on the various branches of Medicine, by

Thomas Sewall, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine.

Thomas P. Jones, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Harver Lindsay, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Thomas Miller, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

John M. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. F. May, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; late Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland.

The Lectures will be delivered in the large and commodious building situated at the corner of Four-and-a-half street and Louisiana Avenue, nearly equi-distant from the Capitol and the President's House.

In the arrangements of this building, particular reference has been had to the study of Practical Anatomy, a branch which the student will enjoy peculiar facilities for cultivating, both on account of the abundance of material which he will be able at all times to command, and the accommodation of the rooms provided for the purpose.

In order to exemplify the treatment of the diseases lectured on by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery, a Dispensary will be attached to the College building, from which patients will be brought before the class, and thus the student will enjoy the combined advantages of oral and practical teaching.

The Professor of Surgery will not only show all the operations upon the recent subject, but will afford the student an opportunity of repeating the more important ones with his own hand. He will have at his command, for the purpose of demonstrating the operations, complete sets of the most approved instruments, recently imported from France.

The Professor of Chemistry has a valuable and complete Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, which was carefully selected in Europe, and which will afford him every facility of demonstrating, by experiment, the truths of his department.

The Professor of Obstetrics will illustrate his lectures by obstetrical apparatus, and an ample collection of preparations and drawings.

As there are many young men of talent and worth in different parts of our country, who, from restricted circumstances, are unable to avail themselves of the benefit of public lectures, the Professors have resolved to admit, gratuitously, two such students from each of the States, and one from each of the Territories.

In order, however, to guard against individuals whose education and character do not qualify them to become useful members of the profession, the selection is placed in the hands of the Senators and Delegates of Congress, each of whom has the right to select one student from his respective State or Territory, and whose certificate of selection will be a passport to all the lectures, by paying only, on entering the school, the usual matriculating fee of five dollars.

The whole expense, for a full Course of Lectures by all the Professors, is \$70. Dissecting Ticket \$10; optional to the student.

The requisites for graduation are, that the candidate shall have attended the Lectures of each Professor two full courses, or one full course in this school, and one in some other respectable institution. He shall have entered his name with the Dean of the Faculty as a candidate for graduation, and delivered to him an inaugural dissertation on some medical subject thirty days before the close of the session, and pass a satisfactory examination.

All persons, who have attended two full courses of Lectures in this School, are entitled to attend succeeding courses free of expense.

The degrees are conferred by the authority of the Columbian College, incorporated by an act of the Congress of the United States.

Good board can be procured at from three to four dollars per week.

J. F. May, M. D. Dean of the Faculty.  
City of Washington, Aug. 12, 1839.

### THE FEVER AT AUGUSTA, Geo.

We have not the least doubt in our mind that this is yellow fever, and that it has been imported by rail road from Charleston. The road is the great thoroughfare, and it requires but six hours to go from city to city. The first intimation we had of it was about two weeks since, when five deaths suddenly occurred, and were, as usual, under the preposterous and pernicious doctrine of domestic origin, immediately imputed, and so published by the medical commission whom the mayor called on, to putrid fish, beef, cotton seeds, or some other such absurd source.—Now, after the usual interregnum of a few days, we are all at once informed that an alarming fever has spread from the alleged locality, and attacked some sixty to seventy persons, of whom many have died. The last account is this:

Augusta, (Ga.) Aug. 26.—The fever, which has for the last eight or ten days prevailed in the 1st and 2nd wards of our city, seems not to have abated. During the week ending yesterday, we have heard of the death of nine whites and one black. [It is familiarly known that blacks are far less predisposed than whites.—Star.] There are several cases under treatment, and many convalescent.

The character of the disease is studiously suppressed, but its fatality tells a story that leaves no possibility of misapprehension when taken in connection with attending circumstances. When yellow fever breaks out as, at our seaports, it will always be found to do if closely investigated, near the wharves and shipping, we have the mystery of its West India origin and importation solved at once. But here there can be no shipping. What then has carried it into the inland town of Georgia? The seeds of the contagion imported from Charleston—not the cotton seeds. It began at Charleston, at Edmondson's wharf (the fruit wharf for West India vessels) and as early as the first week in June, that is, a month earlier than usual. The dock-moot to which the domestic men now ascribe it, was heaped up there, but how accommodating! Not until the ship Braganza arrived from Havana, with three cases of black vomit on board, did this dream of engendering the fatal pestilence.

### BANK IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A citizen of the United States has obtained a charter from the Republic of Ecuador, for a bank, the principal branch of which is to be established at Guayaquil. The chief provisions of the charter are these:

The Bank is to be one of discount and deposit. The capital, five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in the coin of the Republic, and to remain constantly in the bank.

The Bank may issue bills, payable in specie at sight, to twice the amount of the capital. No bill to be issued for less than ten dollars, under penalty of forfeiting the charter. These bills shall not be held as legal tender in payment of debts. The Government may receive them in payment of duties, but will not compel its creditors to receive them.

The Bank shall lend to no individual, at one time, more than ten thousand dollars.—It shall hold no property, other than the banking house.

It shall not be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any commercial transactions, other than the purchase of bills of exchange, foreign and domestic, under penalty of forfeiting its charter.

The Bank may demand nine per cent. interest upon its loans, and not more. No officer or director of the Bank shall borrow from it more than five thousand dollars at any one time.

The charter shall continue for ten years, revocable at the pleasure of the Government. The Bank shall receive in deposit all funds of the Government, and pay them out, free of charge.—Globe.

### NEW ORLEANS BRANCH MINT.

We regret to learn that the yellow fever has been committing fatal ravages in this institution.

James Maxwell, Esq. the melter and refiner, died on the 18th inst.

Nathan Clark, foreman of the coining department, died on the 1st inst.

Owen D. Bird, one of the workmen, died on the 15th inst.

Charles Scheide, another of the workmen, died on the 17th inst.

John Mooda, another of the workmen died about the 10th inst.

Several others employed, are laboring under the disease, and it has been found necessary to suspend the operations of that branch mint until the 1st of November next.

Globe.

Commerce of Boston.—We copy the following from the Boston Post of Monday morning last:

The number of foreign arrivals in this port from January 1st to August 31st, 1838, was 822.

The number of foreign arrivals into Boston, from January 1st to August 31st, 1839, was 1022. Increase of foreign arrivals, 200.

The number of foreign clearances from January 1st to August 31st, 1837, was 729.

The number of foreign clearances from January 1st to August 31st, 1839, was 933. Increase of foreign clearances, 204.

The Lexington, Ky. Intelligencer, states that a bloody affray took place at Richmond, Ky. on the 29th, between Mr. Muzzey, principal of an academy at Richmond, and Mr. Thomas M. Stone, a merchant of that place, which resulted in the death of the latter. The parties met in the street, both armed with pistols, and fired three rounds apiece, two of which, from Muzzey, took effect upon his antagonist, causing immediate death.—Albany Argus.

### DIED.

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, Mrs. ELLEN F. HALSEY.

In Duplin County, on the 13th ult. Mr. HUGH PEARSON, in the 34th year of his age.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET LUIE, consort of Jno. R. Baue.

### WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.			
Brandy, peach,	\$ 1 00	a	\$ 60 00
" apple,	60 00	a	80 74
Bacon,	60 11	a	00 12
Beeswax,	60 20	a	00 25
B-l-Royce,	60 8	a	00 12
Coffee,	60 12	a	00 13
Cotton,	60 10	a	00 11
Cotton Baggings,	60 16	a	00 20
Corn,	75	a	85
Candles, F. F.	00 18	a	00 20
Flaxseed,	1 00	a	1 25
Flour,	4 50	a	5 50
Feathers,	00 45	a	00 00
Iron, bar,	00 51	a	00 06
Molasses,	00 36	a	00 40
Nails, cut,	00 07	a	00 08
Sugar, brown,	10 05	a	00 12
" lump,	00 16	a	00 00
" loaf,	00 18	a	00 20

### WILMINGTON.

Bacon,	\$ 800 12	a	\$ 800 12
Butter,	25	a	25
Beeswax, searcon,	23	a	24
Bale Rope, dull,	6	a	8
Brandy, apple,	85	a	65
Corn, per bushel,	85	a	100
Coffee, searcon,	11	a	13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	13	a	14
Cotton Baggings, dull,	20	a	20
Flour, per bbl.	6 50	a	7 50
Gin, American,	55	a	55
Lime, cash,	1	a	1 50
Molasses,	30	a	40
Pitch, at the Still,	2 00	a	2 25
Rice, per 100 lbs.	4 50	a	00
Rum, N. E.	40	a	40
Rosin, searcon,	1 50	a	13
Sugar, brown,	8	a	8
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.	8	a	9 12
Turpentine, hard		a	half price
Tar, per bbl.	1	a	1 70
Pitch do	2 00	a	2 25
Rosin, do		a	1 50
Flouring barrels, st.		a	16 00
Wide do		a	7 00
Scantling do		a	5 00
Timber, river raft,	5 50	a	7 00

W. O. bld. rough,	12 50	a	16 00
Do do drawn,	28 00	a	30 00
W. O. bld.	12 00	a	16 00
R. O. bld. rough,	9 00	a	11 00
Do do dressed	11 00	a	16 00

### VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his LANDS, containing 4000 acres, lying in the Counties of Cumberland and Bladen, viz: 1000 acres where no lives, in Cumberland County, on Harrison's Creek, on which is situated a good SAW and GRIST MILL, with a quantity of good Timber; a large pond and good stable. The up land is good and well adapted to the growth of Rice, as any in our State; on a part of said pond, there now is Rice growing.

—ALSO—

several other small tracts in said county. In Bladen County, on Indian Creek, 1700 acres, a good portion of it good pine land—as well timbered as any in the State; on the swamp part of this tract, is a great deal of good Juniper; this tract of land is a most excellent situation and good water, on which is a first rate mill site, and a small farm. Several other smaller tracts of land in said county, well timbered. Any person wishing to purchase such land, would do well to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves, as a bargain may be had.

JOSHUA JESSOP.  
September 14, 1839. 29-11

### LOOK AT THIS, Just Received and for Sale.

12 Casks of Water Lime, for building Cisterns, or damming water in any way; it will cement stone or brick together, and make a wall entirely water-tight, and the water cannot act on it in any way, after it is kept off six hours. I have also 12 casks of ROMAN CEMENT, fresh, and in good order; five tons CALCINED PLASTER OF PARIS, superior in quality to any that I have ever seen in this market. Also, 12 casks of Plaster, for Manuring Land; 150 bbls. Thomaston Lime, LATHS, NAILS and HAIR, for Plastering. For all, or any of the above named articles, call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, where all the above articles and tools to put them on with, can be bought low for cash.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.  
Fayetteville, September 10th, 1839. 29-4t

\* \* The North Carolina Standard will insert the above four weeks, and forward the account to J. E. P.

### NEW STAGE LINE, From Fayetteville to Warsaw DEPOT.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of one stage, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other Route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boat for Baltimore. On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, Leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary, and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared on this line to give the public satisfaction.

BAKER & BLOCKER,  
Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839.—21f Proprietors.

### FOR RENT.

AFTER 1st Nov 1839, my BRICK HOUSE and LOT, at West end of lower brick row, Haymont, now in complete repair, house, kitchen and stable. LOUIS D. HENRY.  
September 13th, 1839. 29-1f

### MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

THE subscriber has about three thousand of these trees FOR SALE, the price of which for the present, will be one dollar and fifty cents per hundred for buds, and twenty cents for roots